62

1961

ANNUAL CATALOG

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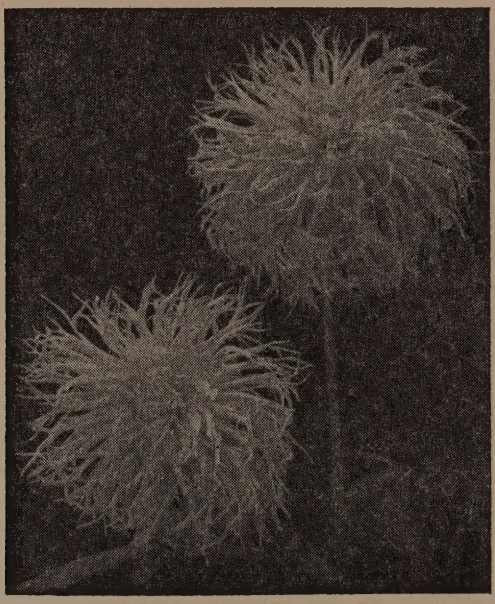
U. S. Department of Agriculture

"True-to-Name"

DAHLIAS

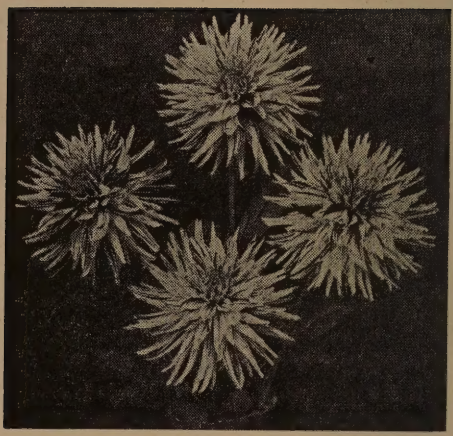
WITH GROWING INSTRUCTIONS



"Golden Wizard"
Read about these blooms inside the cover

New address

White Dahlia Gardens
Specializing in Dahlias since 1912
2480 S. E. CREIGHTON AVE.
Milwaukie 22, — Oregon



5" Semi–Cactus **"Moya Marce"**
A dandy B B size from New Zealand

Regarding picture of 'Golden Wizard'

The blooms on the front cover are the actual flowers cut in Holland on a Thursday, sent by air to Washington, D.C. Show, unpacked Friday eve and exhibited there on Sat. and Sun., Sept. 26, 27, 1959. I left by plane Sunday midnight, carrying them wrapped in paper. Arrived in Portland Mon. A.M. Picture was taken Tues. A.M., after a total of about 50 hrs. out of water and 70 hrs. in water.

No doubt other varieties in this Dutch grower's exhibit would have kept as well. It is probably the way they grow and cut them. None had large, lush green foliage.

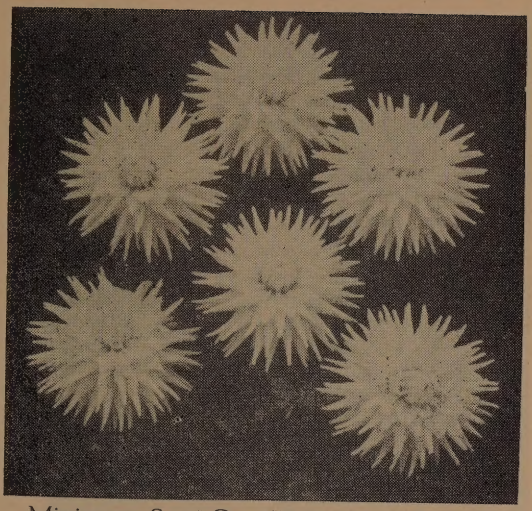
Member of the:

Portland Dahlia Society
Pacific Northwest Dahlia Conference
Central States Dahlia Society
American Dahlia Society
National Capital Dahlia Society
National Dahlia Society of England

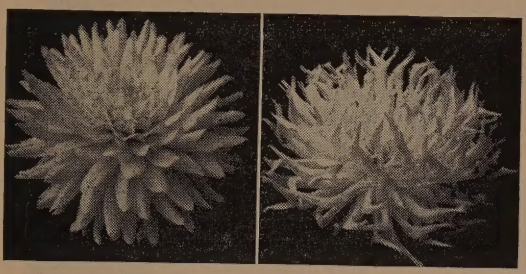
Which are the B B size dahlias?

*The **B B** size dahlias, in this catalog, are those with a **5"** diameter following name. This medium size Florist type is now in Schedules of many dahlia shows under seperate classification.*

Planting Directions sent with every order



Miniature Semi-C. **"Brynmore Snow"**
Star-like English dahlia with centers always perfect



Straight petaled Cactus Incurved Cactus type

Informal Decorative **"Kelvin Brown"**

"DUET" in our Gardens

A 6 inch Formal Decorative of dark red with every petal on every bloom tipped pure white

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8 in. Cactus **"Nutley Sunrise"**

A free flowering California origination.

Dahlias like plenty of water when in bloom but can't stand 'wet feet'. How is your drainage?

Greetings Again, Dahlia Friends:

After being at the same location for 43 years, I find it a difficult job to move, both mentally and physically. Have been preparing for this all fall and winter and hope to be ready in plenty of time for filling and shipping your 1961 orders, as usual.

Owing to the constant rains late last Spring, I was unable (along with building) to plant my usual number of roots. Therefore, I have a limited number of many of the varieties offered, but as they have been grown on virgin soil, the quality is hard to beat and the storage facilities keeps them in an ideal condition.

Wishing you continued success with your dahlias,

WHITE DAHLIA GARDENS

2480 S. E. Creighton Ave. MILWAUKIE, ORE.

DIRECTIONS TO GARDENS

Take McLaughlin Blvd, (Super Highway) south beyond Milwaukie, Ore. to Oak Avenue. With a Fred Meyer shopping center now on your left, you turn to the right (west). Go to the third cross street which is Linden Lane (formerly Steele Ave.); turn left (south) and go to end of the Lane and you are right there. Just around the bend is 2480 S E. Creighton.

All the prices quoted in this catalog are for dahlia **roots** (tubers), except where **Plants** are offered.

Please Read Before Ordering

ORDER EARLY— Orders are filled in rotation as received—order early and avoid disappointment.

TERMS—Cash with order or before shipping, by Money Order or Check. Stamps will be accepted on small orders. 5 to 20c prefered.

PREPAID—Everything in this catalog will be sent postpaid, except orders less than $2.00. On these please add 15 cents for postage. If no postage received, small tubers will be sent

SUBSTITUTION—is not made unless you request it, and then only with equal or better variety of same color, or your second choice.

GUARANTEE--I carefully inspect each Dahlia root before packing for shipment and all are guaranteed to arrive in good growing condition with one or more live eyes or sprouts—and to be true to name. If any should prove otherwise, I will replace them, if returned.

Write or print name and address plainly.

Oregon State Nurseryman's License No. 1176

A Brief History of the Dahlia

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico and before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez was grown by the Aztecs under the name Acocotli.

It has been known to the horticultural world for only about 175 years, having been discovered in its single form, on the plateaus and prairies of Mexico over 2000 feet above sea level.

In 1789 seeds of this newly found flowering plant were sent from Mexico to the Royal Gardens at Madrid. It was soon given the name Dahlia in honor of Professor Andreas Dahl, a Swedish botanist, who did so much to improve it.

Evidently it took some twenty years for the first break towards the double form to appear. The *first* perfectly *double* flowers were obtained by M. Dankelaar, of the Belgian Botanical Gardens in 1814.

Twelve years later there were only sixty varieties. About this time (1820) the perfect Ball type with cupped petals was developed. It was about thirty years later before the miniature Ball or Pom Pon type was perfected.

After 1860 the dahlia lost some of its popularity. But in 1872 M. van der Berg, Utrecht, Holland, received a box of various roots and seeds from a friend in Mexico. They arrived in bad condition and just a few grew. From one tiny tuber a growth started and when it bloomed the brilliant color and distinct form created a sensation. This was the forerunner of the Cactus type of today. It was named, *Jaurezii*, after the President of Mexico, and was offered to the public for the first time about 1875. With the advent of this new type, interest increased by leaps and bounds. The contrast between Juarezii and its many gorgeous descendants is so great that it staggers belief.

When the Cactus type was crossed with the broad, flat-petaled Decoratives it produced the Hybrid, or Semi-Cactus, type.

Dahlia evolution did not stop here, however, for in 1900 a new and very different type appeard: the Collarette, which was developed and first shown in France. New, improved varieties are again making this unique type very popular for bouquets and arrangements.

A few years later, Holland offered large, Peony-flowered Dahlias, which were so very free-flowering that they were the most popular garden dahlia for nearly 25 years.

In recent years Dwarf Bedding types have been developed which grow only 12 to 18 inches high, including Singles, Decoratives, Cactus, and the new Anemone type which has a pin-cushion-like center.

Now, after all these years of natural crosses and hand hybridizing, what do we have?

So many forms we cannot classify them.

So many colors we cannot describe them.

So many varieties we cannot name them.

So many admirers we cannot count them.

And still the parade keeps coming on and on.

With the kiss of the sun for pardon
And the song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer "God's heart" in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

Successful Dahlia Growing

By E. Henry White

The Dahlia of to-day is one of the easiest of all flowers to grow and will produce more flowers, size considered, than any other plant grown, if these simple directions are followed.

Select an open, sunny situation, although they do quite well in partial shade if given a little more space or kept well thinned out. Getting full benefit of all the morning sun only is ideal. If possible, give your dahlias a 'home' of their own. Large sorts should be 2½ to 3ft. apart in a bed 3 feet wide, or have two rows in a 4½ to 5 foot bed with 30 in. between rows.

Prepare the soil in your beds by spading them 12 to 16 in. deep, in the Fall if possible, leaving it rough. In the Spring, spade it over again pulverizing and chopping it down with the spading tool as much as you can. Soil left too loose or lumpy will soon dry out. I find the English or trench method of spading the best way if a real good job is desired.

Dahlias are not very fussy about soil. They will grow in any soil which provides them with air, sufficent moisture and food in the proper proportions. Air is still free and yet many soils are in need of it. However, heavy, soggy soil can be much improved by digging or tilling in peat moss, coarse sand, partly rotted sawdust, compost, well rotted manure, etc.

If your soil is really poor, mix in extra well ½ to ¾ cup of bone meal per hill or 5 to 8 lbs. broadcast per 100 sq. ft. When partly grown, apply 2 lbs. of potash to this area and you will have a good, complete dahlia fertilizer, having about a 3-20-20 analysis Keep Potash off foliage.

From early May to early June is the planting time we recommend for Portland and similar climates. This will give you flowers from the early part of August to heavy frost. They are really an Autumn flower and should not start to bloom till the heat of summer is just about over. However, those living near the ocean, or where the summers are cooler, can plant in April.

When planting, **never** stand the tuber on end; lay it **flat** in a hole 5 to 6 inches deep. If possible, turn tuber so the 'eye' points upward. Put some sand and peat or fine soil around and over the 'eye' end of it and then fill in with about 2 inches of the same or top soil. The balance can be filled in level after it grows up above surface of soil. If the soil is quite moist its better not to water when planting. The size of the tuber makes no difference as long as it has one good strong eye or sprout.

Allow only one sprout to grow from each tuber. When they have made their second or third set of leaves, pinch the top out. This causes it to grow a stout branch at the base

of each of the four or six leaves left. This means lower plants, more and better flowers.

When branches have reached a height of 1½ to 2 feet, two strong stakes, 4 to 6 feet long (depending on height of the dahlia), should be driven in about a foot away from the plant, one on each side. Tie up loosely with harvesting twine or soft materials by wrapping around one of the stakes, then around branches and the other stake, then tie a loop and bow knot in front. As plant grows bow can be untied and twine raised up on stakes or another twine tied higher up.

To have the greatest of success is to keep them growing, but as strong and sturdy as possible. You will get few, if any, blooms (and inferior) from hardened or stunted growth.

If, at planting time your soil was not overly rich with nitrogon and your dahlias were not watered too much in their earlier growth, there should be, after a month or 6 weeks of growth, a vast network of fibrous, feeder roots all through the soil and they will extend out as far in all directions as the dahlia has grown in height. That is why a generous, gentle rain does so much more good. It soaks every foot of soil, thereby wetting every fibrous rootlet with better and warmer water than that from a faucet.

The dahlia root you plant, or the clump of roots that grow from it during the season, are not what makes your dahlias grow and bloom. It is the multitude of these tiny feeder roots that does the job. Roots (tuberous) are just nature's way of providing a means whereby dahlias can be carried over from one growing season to the next.

Sufficient moisture is one of, if not the most important requirement in the growing of quality blooms. As the growth increases, so too does the demand for water. In watering dahlias, bear in mind that you are not watering shallow rooting annuals. Your dahlias were planted 6 to 7 inches below the soil surface (or should have been) and the water should go down a few inches below this depth. Many water their dahlias too often and too little. This has a tendency to bring a majority of the feeder roots up to the surface where they are subject to starvation, and burning on sunny day. At any stage of the plant's growth a watering which wets only the top inch of the soil is a waste of time and water.

As a general rule it might be said that a dahlia uses its own weight in water each sunny day. Estimating that an average bush would weigh 8 to 10 lbs. it would therefore need 1 gallon of water a day. However, it is better to give 7 gallons once a week. This means less evaparation loss and the entire root system (not just an inch or two on top) will be supplied with moisture. If your bushes wilt a little during a warm day, don't be alarmed, as this shows they are growing fast— maybe too fast. A light overhead spraying of foliage with water after sundown will revive them.

Of course, there are various means of watering, but if you have planted your dahlias in double rows, laying a plastic sprinkler hose between the rows is an ideal way. Give just enough pressure to water both rows and every feeder root in the bed will soon be soaked, without packing the soil. If puddles start to form, you probably have enough moisture for a week or 10 days, if you rake lightly in a day or so, or if your beds are mulched.

If sufficient fertilizer has been applied broadcast and worked into the soil before planting, one may not need additional plant food. However, many growers wish to improve the size of their blooms. The extra feeding should begin after buds form and little if any should be applied after middle of September.

If liquid feeding is done, it should be applied when soil is quite moist from a rain or previous watering— not when too dry. Also, do NOT give too much at a time, ap-

Continued on page 17.

DAHLIAS of All Types

From 4 to 12 inches in diameter.

Those with (C) after the name, have flowers similar to the dahlia shown on page 7.
(IC) These have narrow, incurving petals.
(SC)have broad petals, tapering to pointed tips
(FD) wide, evenly arranged, overlapping petals.
(ID) wavy, irregularly arranged, broad petals.

Read This! Regarding size of blooms

The average diameter of bloom follows the name of each variety, but is by no means the maximum. Many of the larger varieties will grow an additional inch or two when disbudded and "forced" a bit. Also, some blooms will be less than stated after a long blooming period, or when NO disbudding has been done.

Sizes now official by American Dahlia Society
A size— Over 8 inches in diameter.
B size— Over 6 in. to under 8 inches.
BB size— Over 4 in. to under 6 inches.
For dahlias under 4 in., see Miniatures

This year the size of the **B** dahlia has been increased to 6″ to 9″, at most Dahlia Shows.

Acapulco—(SC–9″) Bright begonia rose with showy yellow center. Erect stem. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Analita—(SC-8″)Turkish red. Of perfect form erect on long, upright stems. 4½ ft, **$1.**

Andrie's Wonder—(ID-10″)Tips of petals resemble spoon 'mums'. Bronze with glowing gold center. Early and best of stems. 4ft. **$1.**

Antoinette—(C-9″) Orchid pink, showy white center. Strong, upright stems. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Art. Linkletter—(SC-12″)Pure yellow. Long, extra strong stems. Has won many **largest in show** awards. Late. 4 ft **Plant, $1.25**

Autumn Blaze—(ID-11″) Massive flowers of fiery red shaded with gold. Showy. 3 ft. **$1.**

Ballego's Glory—(FD–7″)Rich mahogany red with golden edge, tip. Very popular. 4 ft. **.75**

Best Seller—(C-6½″)A good dazzling orange-scarlet, erect on long stiff stems.4 ft. **$1.50**

Beryl Jean(C-7″) Extra fine, incurved mauve pink with cream center. Erect 5 ft. **1.00**

Boram's Wonder—(SC-11″)Long petaled tyrian purple. Can win largest. **Plant, $1.25**

BOLDFACE—(ID-11″)Bronzy orient red with rich gold on reverse side. Late. 4ft. **$1.75**

Brandaris—(FD–6″)Attractive coral red with gold center Erect, stiff stems. 3 ft. **.75**

BUNNY—(C-8″)Pure lemon yellow on strong stems. Moderately incurved. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Burnbrae Memories—(D-11″) One of largest and finest pure yellows of all. 3 ft. **$1.00**

BUTCH—(ID–7″) Lovely yellow, with petals recurving to the back of the long, upright stems. New prizewinner. 4 ft. **Plant, $2.00**

Candeur Anversoise—(C–6″)Extra fine white with numerous straight petals. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Capistrano—(C-10″) Clear yellow with many flat, incurving, twisting petals. 4 ft. **1.25**

Caroussel—(C–6″)Rich purple, showing silver reverse of incurved petal tips. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Cherokee Beauty—(D–10″) A clear begonia rose of perfect form. Stout stem. 3 ft. **$1.15**

Cherrio—(C-5″)Violet rose; white tips. 4ft. **.75**

Clariam Royalty—(C–9″)Tyrian purple with silver reverse. Often a winner. 5'. **Plant, $1.**

Collector's Item—(SC-10″)Gold changing to flame red at tips. Cane-like stem. 4 ft. **$1.**

Crislene—(C–7″)Pink, yellow center. 4 ft. **1.25**

Croydon Dignity—(FD-10″) Beautiful, deep velvety red on rod-like stems. 3½ ft. **$1.25**

Croydon Masterpiece— (ID-11″) A coppery orange. Great depth. A winner. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Croydon Snotop—(FD-10″) One of the best whites. Good stems and foliage. 3½ ft. **$1.**

DANNY(IC-10″)Best large bright pink offered in many years. Vigorous, branching plants. Deep blooms of perfect form on long, rigid stems. 1960 American introduction. Biggest 1959 winner. 4 ft. **Plant, $2.50; Root, $5.**

De Ruyter's Sensation— (C–8″) Orange red to golden center and tips. Erect. 5 ft. **$1.50**

Donette Robin—(C–7″)A glowing rich, deep red on excellent stems. Does not fade. An extra fine Pacific N. W. dahlia. 4 ft. **$2.00**

Doris Day—(C–4 to 5″) Rich dark red. Early and free; ideal stems for cutting.4 ft, **$1.00**

Dr. McKeen Cattell—(SC–11″)Cinnamon-apricot; fimbriated. Disbud severely, 3ft. **$1.50**

DUET—(FD-7″)Dark red, white tips. 3 ft. **$1.**

Earl Wood—**(FD-10″)**Primrose yellow with a gold sheen. Often a prizewinner. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Eldorado-(SC-7″)Marigold orange with white tips. Long, erect stems; true color. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Enchanteur—(ID-7″) Bordeux shaded silver with silver reverse. Ideal stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Feu Anversoise (C-6″)Striking Indian orange. Erect, wiry stems for cutting. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Cactus type **"Grace"** Bright pink

Finnesse Anversoise—(C-6″) Needle-like petals. Light yellow to white at tips. 4 ft. **.75**

Fireworks—(IC-7″) Bright, deep orange without shadings. Long, stiff stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

FIRST LADY—(FD-8″) Beautiful yellow recurving back to stem Big winner3½ft. **$1.25**

Flaming Sunset—(FD-7″)Pure, deep orange. Stems very strong, long and erect. 5ft. **$1.25**

Florence Chadwick—(C-7″) Extra fine white. Perfect form and depth; long stems. 5 ft. **$1.**

Flying Saucer—(SC–10″) Showy pinkish lavender; attractive white center. 5 ft. **$1.25**

Folies de Dentelle—(C-7″)A deep lilac pink with deep fimbriated petal tips. 4 ft. **$1.00**

FRESCO—(C-9″) A beautiful, deep rose pink with deeply frimbriated petal tips. 5ft. **$1.25**

Frisotin(IC-5″)Orange red with showy white tips. A free bloomer. Distinct. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Gerrie Hoek—(FD–5″)Lovely soft rose. **.75**

Gladys—(C–7″)White suffusing to lilac at the ends of petals. Best of stems. 4 ft. **.75**

Gladys Reynolds—(C-10″)Appealing brownish orange. Wiry, erect stems. 4½ ft. **$1.25**

Golden Heart—(SC–7″) Bright flame-scarlet, with eye-catching gold center. 4 ft. **1.00**

Golden Leader—(FD-6″)Pure deep gold and held erect on long, stout stems. 4 ft. **.75**

Florist Special--(C-5″) Incurved light cobalt violet; white base. Erect stems. 4 ft **$1.25**

Recurved Decorative **"Judith"**

Golden Wizard—(IC-8″)Beautifully incurved with deeply fimbriated petals. Pure primrose yellow. Reasonable stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Good Morning—(C–5″) Very fine clear, light rose pink. Ideal pink for cutting. 4 ft. **.75**

Gourmet—(C-8″) Purple with creamy yellow center. Fimbriated petal ends, 4 ft. **$1.50**

GRACE—(C–5″) Persian rose An early, free continuous bloomer. Favorite. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Heimatland—(SC–6″) Mauve pink, faultless in form and on long, erect stems. 5 ft. **$1.00**

Helen Stafford—(ID-10″) White, faintly tinted lilac. Good, sturdy stems 4 ft. **$1.25**

Hillcrest Brilliant—(C-5″)Bright cherry red. Healthy grower. Ideal stems. 4 ft **$1.00**

IVA JEAN—(C-7″) An incurved, soft mallow purple (mauve) with **all** blooms heavily tipped white. A 1958 U.S. winner. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Jane Lausche—(SC-10″)A rosy mauve with many flowers tipped white. 4 ft. **$1.00**

JANET BECKETT—(SC-9″) A deep yellow, tinted with apricot. Of real merit. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Jan Teulings—(FD–6″) Very bright shade of orange-scarlet. Best of stems. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Jersey's Beauty—(FD-6″)Rich pink 5 ft. **.50**

John Butterworth—(ID-10″)Beautiful blend of deep coral rose and buff. 4 ft. **$1.25**

JUANITA—(C-7″) Clear, rich, deep rose red. Very full-petaled, on ideal stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

JUDITH—(FD–10″)Purest yellow; petals recurving back to the erect stems. 4 ft **$1.50**

Kathleen Farrier—(C-7″)Salmon pink. **$1.25**

KELVIN—(ID-11″)One of the best. A lovely, soft peach rose on stout stems. 3ft. **$1.00**

Following each name is average diameter of bloom.

KELVIN BROWN— (D-10″) A rich, glowing Indian orange with mahogany sheen. Glossy green foliage; stout stems. 3½ ft. **$1.25**

Kidd's Climax—(FD-10″) Blend of light yellow, pink and orchid. A winner. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Killista Sunrise—(SC-8″)Yellow, shading to lovely camellia rose. Long stems. 5 ft. **$1.25**

Lady Bonython—(C-6″) Yellow, blending to salmon rose at ends of petals. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Larry Heslin—(ID-9″)Mimosa yellow, flecked purple. Good grower and stem. 3 ft. **$1.50**

Lavender Perfection—(FD–11″)Pure pinkish lavender of perfect regularity. 4 feet. **$1.00**

Lavengro—(ID–10″)Pure deep mauve of perfect form on strong, erect stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Lawrence Welk—(FD–5″) An attractive pure rich mauve Ideal stems to cut. 3 ft. **$1.50**

LEANDER—(C–10″)Orange-flame with a gold reverse. Heathy grower with long, strong stems. Often a show winner. 5 ft. **$1.00**

Lilas Superbe—(C-5″) Soft lilac to white at base of petals. Best of stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

L. M. Proops—(C–8″)Rich currant red. Narrow quilled petals. Good stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Mannequin—(C-5″) Honey yellow, suffusing to shrimp pink. Extra free bloomer on wiry, erect stems. Lovely color blend. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Marilyn Dale—(SC–10″)Fuchsia rose or rosy lilac Strong grower; long stems. 5 ft. **$1.00**

Margaret Duross—(D-10″)Attractive orange Vigorous growth. Erect stems. 5 ft. **$1.50**

Mary Elizabeth--(SC-11″) Rich turkish red. Vigorous grower. Many awards. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Mary Richards—(FD–5″) Beautiful blending of pink and lilac. Ideal stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Mc Donald Quill— (FD-9″) Velvety crimson usually heavily tipped white. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Miss Elsie Jane—(ID-5″) Creamy pink. Petals twist and curl. Dandy stems, 4 ft. **.75**

Miss Rose Fletcher—(SC–5″)Clear light pink One of the best for cut flowers. 4 ft. **.75**

Mme. Kronacker—(C-7″) Beautiful blend of ruby rose to silver tips. Erect stems. 4ft. **1.25**

Moeder Mathilde—(C-7″) Blackish, ox-blood red with violet glow. Extra long, wiry stems and a very free bloomer. 4 ft. .. **$1.00**

Mrs. De Ruyter's Memory— (C-9″) A clear pink, tinted rose. A real beauty. 3 ft. **$1.50**

Mrs. McCartney—(FD-8″) Orchid purple of perfect formation on stout stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

5″ Semi-Cactus "TEMPLE FIRE"

Mon. J. D' Hondt—(C-7″)Deep yellow, striped blood red. Extra stiff stems. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Mouney C.—(FD–5″) Pure waxy white. Long strong stems. Unusual substance. 3 ft. **$1.00**

MOYA MARCE(SC-5″)Lavender pink, penciled and striped with rich purple. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Musashi—(ID-10″)Lilac, splashed red. **$1.**

Nagel's Solidite—(C-8″)Pure Neyron rose on long stiff stems. Perfectly formed 4 ft. **$1.25**
This is really an outstanding large pure rose pink.

New Titan—(ID-11″) Deep mauve with darker shadings. Strong, erect stems. 5 ft. **$2.00**

NITA—(C-7″) A deep lavender splashed and penciled deep rose red. Winner. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Nobby's Light—(ID-11″)Deep sulphur yellow of good depth. A prizewinner. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Nocturne—(SC-5″)A glowing orchid purple. Constant bloomer; long stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Nutley Sunrise—(C-8″) Bright apricot, suffused with burnt orange. Early. 4 ft. **$1.25**

ORFEO—(C-6″) A glistening fuchsia purple of perfect form. Blooms early, freely. 3½ ft. **.75**

Otto's Thrill—(FD–10″) Camelia rose pink, tinged yellow at edges. Blooms and stems exhibition quality. Many blooms. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Pacific Conquest—(C-8″) Beautifully incurved rose, fuchsia blend. A dandy. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Peach Blend—(FD-5″)Peach with rose. **.75**

Perfectos—(C-7″) Clear, blood red on best of stems. Early, constant bloomer 4 ft. **$1.25**

Peter Ramsey—(ID-10″) Well-shaped flowers excellent stems. Deepest yellow. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Pari Taha Sunrise—(C-5″)Bright yellow distinctly tipped blood red. Showy. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Piedmont Jewell—(SC-8″) Deep lavender of perfect form and unusual depth. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Piquant— (SC-7″) Vivid orange red, heavily tipped white. Erect on good stems. 5 ft. **$1.**

Popular Guest— (C-6″) Lovely pink with a cream base. Deeply laciniated. 4 ft. **$1.25**

Pres. Plumecocq—(C-6″)A clear rose pink to a white center. Deeply serrated. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Red Sails—(C-7″)Showy amber yellow blending to rose red at tips. 3½ ft. **Plant, $1.50**

RONLEA MARTIN—(FD-10″) A rich rhodamine pink beauty; ideal stems. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Rothesay Revel'er—(FD-6″) Deepest purple tipped pure white. Stout stems. 4 ft. **.75**

SELENE—(FD-9″)Lavender with white shadings. Deep blooms; sturdy stems. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Sellwood Glory(–FD-7″)Pansy purple, suffusing to a silvery white edging. 4 ft. **$1.00**

SHOWBOAT— (FD-11″) Purest white. Well placed on sturdy stems 3½ ft. **$1.50**

Silver Wedding—(IC-10″) White, slight tinting of lilac. Long, stout stems, 5 ft. **$1.00**

SMOKY—(C-8″)Deep mauve blended bronze Beautifully incurved; long stems. 5 ft. **.75**

Soest Vooruit—C–7″)A clear, deep, rich salmon. Erect on long, stiff stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Southern Beauty— (FD–5″) White, heavily suffused purple. Best of stems. 3 ft. **$1.25**

Souv. de J. FATH—C-9″–A beautiful, clean light pink with white center. 5 ft. **$1.00**

If you want a tall, showy, back ground dahlia, try this,

Spalding's Lavender Beauty—(FD-7″) Pure lavender on upright stems. 3½ ft. **$1.00**

SURPRISE—(SC-10″) Massive peach pink on best of stems. Constant winner. 5 ft. **$1.25**

Tapis Orient—(IC-7″)Incurved yellow striped and spotted carmine red. 4 ft. **$1.50**

TARTAN—(ID-7″)Dark oxblood red with center of petals white. Unique form. 5 ft. **$1.00**

Temple Fire—(SC-5″) Carmine red, erect on wiry stems. Free flowering habit. 3 ft. **$1.00**

Television—(C–6″)A narrow, incurved bright yellow with orange red tips. 3 ft. **$1.00**

The Master—(D–10″)Deep bronze to brownish center. Stout, long stems, 5 ft. **$1.50**

Topper—(C-8″)Orange salmon. Erect high above foliage on real stout stems. 5 ft. **$1.25**

7" Straight Cactus "Val St. Lambert"

UCHUU—(FD-12') A glowing rose red. Well formed blooms with perfect centers. Long, cane-like, erect stems. 5 ft. **Plant, $1.25**

Val St. Lambert—(C-7") Creamy pink, to a cerise rose at deeply split tips. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Vera Seyfang—(FD-11") Lovely pink-lavender Petaloids at base of each petal. 4 ft. **$1.50**

Wagschals Goldkrone—(C-7") Deep incurved gold with brown center. 4 ft. **$1.25**

[redacted]—(ID-8") Recurved pure white. Top prizewinner many times. 5 ft, **$1.00**

Yellowin—(SC-7") Primrose yellow. Profuse bloomer on good stems. Disbud it. 4 ft. **$1.**

Yvonne Desportes—(C-7") Pure white with long, incurved petals. Good stem. 4 ft. **$1.25**

ZERO—(FD-7")—White, slightly tinted lavender on long, strong stems. 4 ft. **$1.00**

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

Average diameter of all Collarettes is 3 to 4½ in.

Cherubino—Pure white with creamy collar. Long, stiff stems. Keeps well cut. 4 ft. **.50**

Clair de Lune—Yellow; yellow coll. 3ft. **.50**

LA CIERVA—Unusual and most pleasing rich burgandy rose; large white collar. 4 ft. **.75**

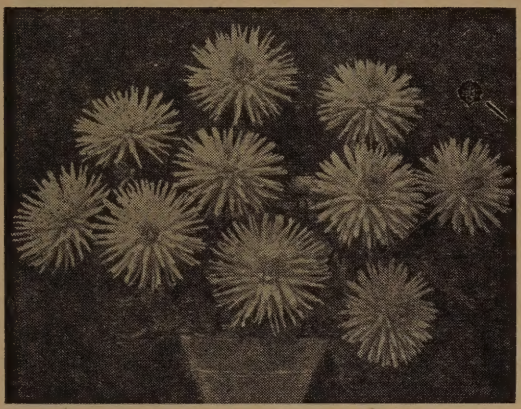
La Giaconda—Scarlet; yellow collar. 3ft. **.50**

Soestdijk—Rich orange with yellow collor **.50**

When you water, don't sprinkle, soak 'em good.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS

These are the same type as the large sorts but measure only 2½ to 3½ inches across, except where 4 in flower size is given. They bloom profusely, have ideal stems and are most popular for medium size bouquets.



New Miniature Cactus **"Treasure"**

Miniature Cactus & Semi-Cactus

ANDRIE'S ORANGE—(Cac)Brilliant orange held erect on long, stiff stems. 4 ft. **.50**

ARABESKE—(Cac) Beautiful sulphury yellow. Dainty flowers of exquisite form. 3ft **.75**

Belle—(C)Clear primrose yellow. Fine for exhibition or in the garden. 3 ft. **.75**

Bronze Princess—(sc)Bright gold blending to apricot at tips. Best of stems. 5 ft. **.75**

Brynmore Snow—(sc)Star-like pure white of perfect form, centers Good stems 3 ft. **.75**

Centennial Joy—(C)Rich salmon-peach to a yellow base. Erect stems to cut. 4ft. **$2.00**

Fuchsia Gem—(sc)Rich, bright violet purple. Prolific bloomer on wiry stems. 3 ft. **.75**

Ginny Johnston—(SC) Attractive rose red, with gold at base. Free bloomer. 3 ft. **.75**

Little Mermaid—(C) Purest white 4 ft. **.75**

MAXEEN—(C) Bright rose, blending to tips of white. Bushy; ideal stems 3½ ft. **$1.00**

Orient Morn—(IC) Orange flame color to a gold at base.Extra long, wiry stems hold flowers erect. Very free bloomer. 4 ft. **$1.00**

Orient Morn is a bushy grower and might need some thinning out on nitrogen rich soils or if in much shade

When you have your dahlias named (correctly) you will learn to know them 'personally' and enjoy them more.

Pacific Corvette(C-3″) Blend of apricot and yellow; twisted, incurving petals. 3 ft. **.75**

Preference—(C-4″) Pleasing soft peach. Is a profuse bloomer. Ideal for cutting. 4 ft. **.75**

Ruby Charm—(c)A rich ruby red of perfect form, ideal stems and good keeper. 4 ft. **.75**

Sarah W.—(C-4″)Bright turkey red. Long, erect wiry stems; profuse bloomer. 5 ft. **$2.**

Susan Beth—(C) Lovely coral rose. 3 ft. **.50**

Treasure—(sc)Lovely old rose pink with full centers all season. Ideal to cut. 3 ft. **.75**

Woodleigh—(sc)Pure rich burnt orange. Free bloomer on long erect stems. 4 ft. **.75**

Miniature Decorative Dahlias

2½ to 3½″ in diameter, except where stated.

Arabian Night—Blackish maroon. Very prolific bloomer on best of stems. 3 ft. **.75**

Baby Fonteneau—Soft salmon pink 3 ft. **.50**

DECOY— Vivid golden yellow tipped scarlet. Early and very free flowering. 3 ft. **.50**

Doris Bacon—(Ball-4″)Deepest wine-red tipped heavily with white. Prolific. 3 ft. **.60**

Gypsy's Kiss— White to lavender, with fine streaks and specks of violet. 4 ft. **.50**

Hockley Nymph—Cream color of most perfect form, on long, ideal stems. Is as near faultless as any dahlia yet grown 3 ft. **$1.00**

Johnnie Casey— Bright orient red with generous white tips Profuse; popular. 3 ft. **.75**

Lilly Belle— A 4″ perfectly formed flower of soft rose pink with lighter base. 4 ft **.50**

Marian—A gem in pastel pink to cut. 4 ft. **.75**

Red Top—Small, perfectly formed, cherry red with good centers and stems. New. 3 ft. **$2.**

Silver Springs—A soft, delicate pink. Ideal for arrangements and exhibition. 3 ft. **.75**

Snowflake—(ID to SC-4″) White with lacinated petals. Profuse on good stems. 3 ft. **.50**

White Fawn—Waxy white, 3″ blooms. 3 ft. **.50**

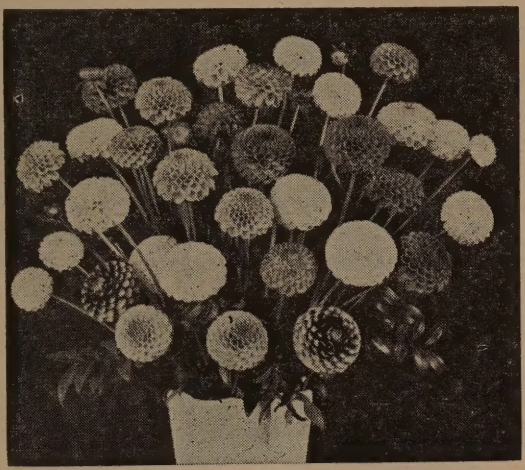
COMETE—(Anemone) A 4 in. rich garnet red. Several rows of petals are surmounted with a multitude of tubular florets. 4½ ft. **.75**

See illustration elsewhere in catalog

If a bouquet of dahlias is wrapped in moist newspaper, so as to hold moisture and exclude all the air possible, then wrapped in other paper, they will stay in a fresh condition for hours. Also wrap moist paper around stem ends

POMPON DAHLIAS

Diminutive Show or Ball shaped dahlias that are so popular for cut flowers as they have good stiff stems and are very long keepers. They are also great bloomers.



Albino—An ideal small pure white. 3 ft. .50

Alice—Bright scarlet red; long stems. 4 ft. .35

Amusing—Orange red to gold base. 4 ft. .50

BETTY ANN—A beautiful pink shade. .35
Small flowers very freely produced 3 ft.

Edith Mueller—Apricot, shaded flame. .35

Kasasagi—Gold with rust red edges. 4ft. .40

Leslie Marks—Small amber yellow. 3 ft. .50

Little Willem—Violet tipped white... .50

Mary Munns—Lilac with orchid sheen. .35

Mrs. French—Soft amaranth rose.. .. .50

PY—Small, perfect, pure yellow. 4 ft..... .50

Ranja—Very fine scarlet orange..... .50

Rosie—Blend of lavender and rose. 3 ft. .50

Ted Thomas—Amaranth rose, light base. .50

Tjoklat—Best small chocolate maroon. .50

4 varieties (our choice) for $1.10, postpaid.

Knives for dividing Dahlia clumps

HAWK-BILL SHOE KNIFE No. 2

The same as I have used for 30 years.

Easy to sharpen. Strong, stationary handles.

If mailed with dahlia roots, or called for, **.80** If mailed seperately, **.90**

No Blot Indelible Pencil for permanate marking on washed, damp tubers. **"Bottle of Ink in a pencil".** **.25**

Dwarf Bedding Dahlias

These will grow only about 18 to 24 inches in height. Especially valuable for borders, beds, rockeries or in front of shrubbery, etc.

Do not plant a **Dwarf** between or behind tall growers

Bonnie Esperance—A one inch single of light pink. Profuse bloomer. 1 foot high. **.50**

My Fancy(sc) Rich cream or pale yellow. 18″ high and of same width, covered with full-centered blooms all season long. **.75**

Frank Soeten—(St C) Is very similar to My Fancy except it is pure white. 18″ **.75**

New Fun(D) Pretty salmon tint. 18″ **$1.00**

Rozalja—(D) 3″ flowers; lilac pink. 18″ **.50**

"Comete" Anemone flowered type

Right here in Portland, Oregon is held one of the

Largest Dahlia Shows in the U.S.

This year it will be on Aug. 26th & 27th in the Sunken Ballroom of the MASONIC TEMPLE.

Remember the date— last week-end in August.

Join Your Local Dahlia Society

If you are a lover of Dahlias you will get a lot of pleasure and information from your local Dahlia Society. The dues are not too high, the benefits could be great and you will enjoy "talking it over" with other members. The Portland Dahlia Society meets every month. For information, contact Mrs. J. R McEvoy, Secy, 14 S E. 71st St, Portland..

ply at intervals of about every 10 days or 2 weeks, if you think they need it. There are many kinds of concentrated liquids and water soluble dry fertilizers to use. However, one should use those containing all three of the major elements: **nitrogen, phosphate** and **potash.** The name or brand of a fertilizer means nothing to your dahlias. It is the **analysis** printed on the sack or bottle that is **most important**. Using an **excess** of **nitrogenous** fertilizer such as sulphate of ammonia dried blood, Milorganite, etc., could give larger flowers but they might also be a bit coarse and floppy and may soon wilt. Also, your tubers might not winter over as well.

There are so many mixed fertilizers having different analyses, it is always confusing for the average person to know which to use on dahlias. I can only suggest you use one with an analysis where **first** element (nitrogen) is much lower than the **last** two (phosphate and potash). Follow directions for how much to use per sq ft. or plant.

A light top dressing once or twice during August and maybe once in September is recommended. Apply it in a wide circle 6 to 18 inches away from the stalk of the plant or better yet, over the entire bed if your dahlias were planted that way. Watering is most effective and necessary right after the application of a water soluble fertilizer. Water enough to carry it deeply into the soil. It will take about a week for results to show in your plants.

When buds appear, stop all deep cultivation and give the beds a mulch of manure, leaves, grass clippings, etc. If sufficient mulching is not available, make a shallow basin around each plant, and fill well with mulching.

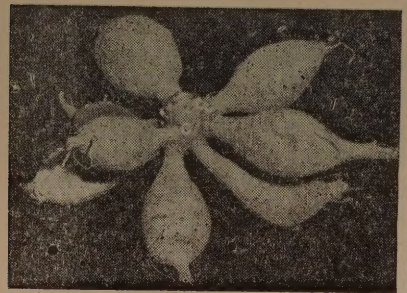
If you want larger Dahlias of greater substance and longer, stronger stems — **disbud**. When the size of peas, pinch off all buds in a cluster except the largest, unless it is deformed.

To make your dahlias healthier looking and also to hold insects in check, give them a light shower bath every evening, during the dry hot weather. They will greatly appreciate it.

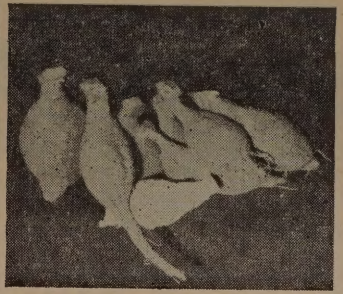
A few days after the tops have been blackened by a heavy frost, late in the Fall, cut them off and dig carefully so as not to break the necks of tubers. Remove most of the soil, but not necessarily all of it. When possible, dig on a sunny day, allowing clumps to dry off before storing, cutting off the remaining hollow stalk as close to tubers as you can. If troubled with wet stem rot, turn clumps upside down or, split stalk and clump in halves. An old-fashioned or potato celler is ideal for dahlias. If in a heated basement, put them in the coolest corner, on the floor or in a large box. Before there are signs of shriveling, cover the clumps slightly with barely moist earth, peat, sand, sawdust, or any of these mixed. Burlap sacks laid over them, helps to keep top tubers from drying, Sprinkle lightly occasionally before they show signs of shrinking.

In the spring when the tubers commence to sprout, the clumps should be divided with a **sharp** knife into divisions of single tubers or more, with one strong eye or sprout to each.

Some prefere to wash, divide partly and pack them away at digging time or soon after.

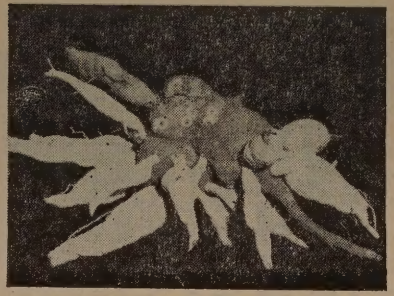


A **Clump** of dahlias after digging, cleaning, trimming off fibrous feeder roots and cutting off stalk close to tubers. It is now ready for storage in a frost proof place, packed in sawdust, sand and peat, soil, vermiculite, newspapers, etc.



The **same clump** after dividing. Note the 'eyes' at crown end of tubers circled in white. The tuber painted white is the 'mother' tuber and is usually discarded when too large or is without an eye.

Such uniform clumps as this are an exception to the rule. Seldom can you divide clumps with 7 tubers into 7 divisions with 'eyes'.



A 'large' **clump**, but having only three tubers with 'eyes'. All the tubers painted white are 'feeder' tubers, attached to the three good tubers and not to the crown. Before storing or dividing cut them all off with a sharp knife or pruning shears and discard them—no 'eyes.' This will also save some storage space.

These **Pot Roots** are dormant clumps, grown in 2½ or 3 inch pots, from cuttings taken late the previous spring. They will usually produce a better clump in the fall than do field grown divisions, especially if the latter are rather large when you plant them.

Insects that Attack Dahlias

THRIPS are very tiny yellowish insects hard to see without a magnifying glass. They enter unfolding leaf tips and buds, causing gnarled leaves and stunted petals.

LEAF HOPPERS are larger than Thrips and a pale yellowish green. When bushes are disturbed they fly out from the under side of leaves, where they live and 'work'

TARNISH PLANT BUG is about ¼ inch long, of brownish shades. It punctures flower stems and tiny buds, deforming and blighting them. They also tarnish petals.

Cucumber BEETLES are greenish yellow with 12 black spots. They eat holes in the petals of the flowers.

APHIDS (Plant Lice) Soft bodied, green, black or red insects, sometimes infesting dahlia stems and buds.

RED SPIDER MITE are minute insects that work on under side of leaves, starting on older and lower ones, and traveling up the bush. Take off all lower leaves and spray throughly underside of remainder of foliage. Spray again in a few days to kill those mites that may have hatched from eggs that were not killed with first spraying.

To CONTROL these PESTS I have had satisfactory results with 25 per cent Liquid D D T on any or all of the upper four. However, if Spider Mites are evident, I suggest you use Improved Isotox or 50 per cent Malathon which will control all these insects.

DISEASES & INSECTS rob the plants of vitality, and in the case of most diseases, eventually destroy the plants. Only control for plants infected with Virus (foliage spotted or marked with two shades of green) **or stunted bushes, is to dig out and Destroy them when symptoms are apparent. Disease is spread by chewing and sucking insects—keep them controled.**

KEEPING CUT DAHLIA BLOOMS

Cut the flowers as late as possible in the evening or at daylight in the morning, while the dew is still on them. Cut with long stems or stalks, removing all leaves on lower half of stems. Then immediately submerge them one-half of their length in cold water and put them in a cool place, away from all draft for a few hours, or overnight, if possible. If you pierce the hollow, lower part of the stem with the point of a knife, it will allow it to take up more water. In cutting any of the double types, try and select those blooms that are in their prime, or developed to their fullest extent. Just a day too soon will often make quite a difference in some of the quicker maturing varieties.

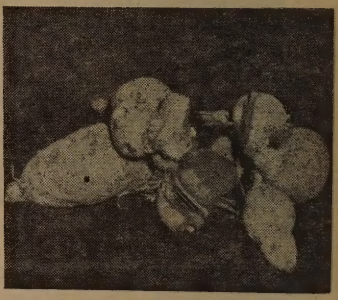
When cutting SINGLE dahlias select only the youngest blooms, (those not fully open preferred) and they will last about four days, or till the pollen in center fully develops.

Syringing the cut blooms with a fine spray of water will help them to last. When wilted, they will usually revive if sprayed and put in a cool place, away from drafts, in fresh water.

When you plan on having a bouquet of dahlias in your home on Sunday, cut them late Saturday evening and place them deep in cold water in a cool place, out of drafts—they will keep much longer.

DAHLIA PLANTS

Dahlia Plants are grown from cuttings taken from selected roots and rooted in a propagating bench. They are then potted and when well established are ready for shipment. These plants will produce bushes and flowers equal to those grown from roots, if given a bit more care after planting out. Set the ball of soil 5 to 6 inches below the surface. Water well and shade for a few days, if sun is hot.



A clump of tubers grown from a **'plant'** set out in June, and dug in November after three months of blooming. At right it's divided into two; some divide into 4 or more

Entering Blooms in a Dahlia Show?

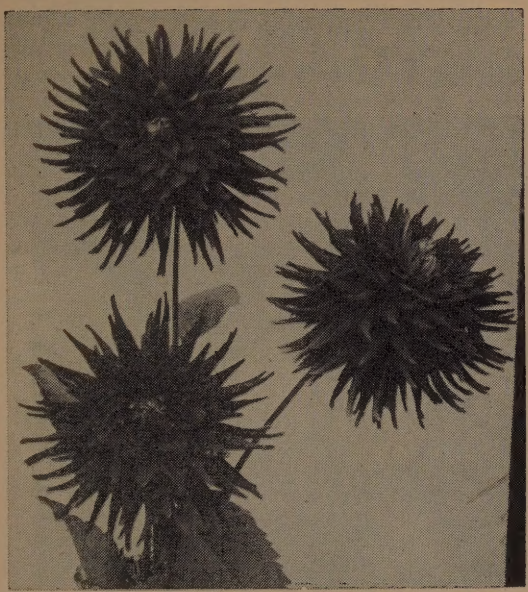
The following Official Score Card of American Dahlia Society may help you to select a winner

	All sizes & types
COLOR	No. of points, **20**
Should be Clear, Bright and Attractive	
STEM (15 pts.) and **Bloom Position** (5) ..	**20**
Strong, Proper length. Erect at 45 degree angle.	
Petal Formation	**15**
Uniform, Artistic. True to type.	
Foliage	**15**
Healthy, Vigorous, Proper amount.	

	Over 8"	Under 8"
Substance	**10** ..	**15**
PETALS:— Firm, Thick, Back good.		
SIZE .. (Only on A size)	**10**	—
Distinction, Uniformity ..	**10** ..	**15**

(On Vases, etc. of **3** or more.)

"McDonald Quill" and "Tartan"
Two good ones from Australia



"Juanita" a 7 in. Cactus type
From South Africa. Note depth of blooms

Incurved Cactus "**Pacific Conquest**"
One of the best Northwest originations.

Have you taken time to read **all** the pages of growing instructions? I think you will find them quite ineresting and somewhat different.

"Hockley Nymph"
An English Miniature, as faultless as any

Prayer in the Garden

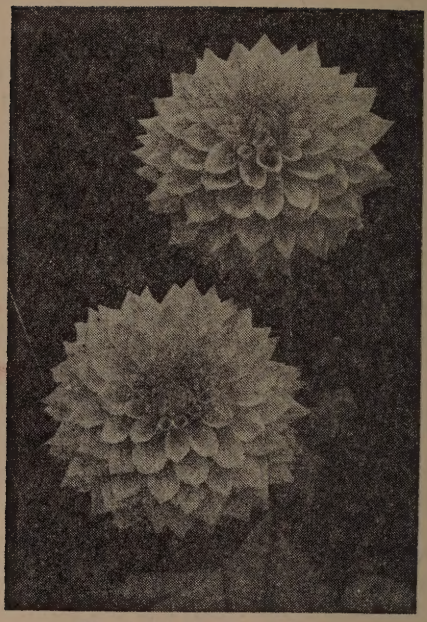
You may not think you are a religious man, but if you have been planting a garden you have been praying. For that's what planting a garden is–it is prayer of the simplest and most direct sort. You may declare that you disbelieve in a divine providence, and that you have never prayed—or not since creduuluos childhood—but if you make a garden you cannot avoid the practice of prayer. Resist it? You cannot; every seed that you drop is a seperate prayer. But you aren't religious in the least, you say? But by planting a garden you have affirmed and petitioned divinity. It is an act of faith; a declaration unquestioning belief.

He who plants a garden prays, all unaware of his prayer; that the seed shall be fertile, the earth kindly, the sun warm yet clement, and the rains punctual. He could come to no alter with his heart more simple and trusting than then it is. The sky is the vault of his cathedral; the wind is his choir: and the sunshine his benediction. His is the most ancient of prayars, wordless, unfeigned, and born of the heart. No gardener is without piety when he plants his garden. He is putting his trust in the very sources—the source—of creation; of the visible world all about him. The name of this source is the name of diety. Be very sure that he who plants a garden also prays.

Prayers are not only fashioned of words. Some that are fashioned of words perhaps have little merit. The matter is one in which the heart is concerned, and though the heart chooses words for expression, it need not. That is why we often are unaware that we pray, as in gardens. Sun, be kind to the garden. Wind, walk softly here. Gray rain, fall gently on the garden. Dark earth, bring forth. For such are the thoughts of the gardener, and these without words, as he makes garden. To what then are they addressed? To sun, rain, earth and wind? They fare beyond these; they seek for the sources—the source. It is very demonstrable that one cannot plant a garden without prayer and faith, for planting a garden is prayer

—From editorial page of a Portland daily.

Catalog Written, Compiled and Printed by
E. Henry White (*Printing a hobby*)



"FLAMING SUNSET"
An 8" American Formal Decorative

"Mouney C." A 5" Formal Dec,

Many Dahlias Not Listed

If you do not find the varieties you want in this catalog, write us. We have many of which stock is too limited this season to catalog. But we will be glad to quote you our lowest prices on them.